It is long ſince any ſtranger arrived in this part, and therefore take ye no care; the ſtate will *defray* you all the time you ſtay; neither ſhall you ſtay one day the leſs for that. *Bacon.*

DEFRA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *defray.*] One that diſcharges expences.

DEFRA'YMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *defray.*] The payment of expences.

DEFT. *adj.* [dæfte, Saxon.] Obſolete.

1. Neat; handſome; ſpruce.
2. Proper; fitting.

You go not the way to examine: you muſt call the watch that are their accuſers.——

——Yea, marry, that's the *deſteſt* way. *Shak. Much ado about N.*

3. Ready; dexterous.

Loud fits of laughter ſeiz'd the gueſts, to ſee
The limping god ſo *deft* at his new miniſtry. *Dryd. Iliad.*
The wanton calf may ſkip with many a bound,
And my cur, Tray, play *deſteſt* feats around. *Gay's Paſt.*

DE'FTLY. *adv.* [from *deft.*] Obſolete.

1. Neatly; dexterouſly.
2. In a ſkilful manner.

Come, high or low,
Thyſelf and office *deftly* ſhow. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
Young Colin Clout, a lad of peerly meed,
Full well could dance, and *deftly* tune the reed. *Gay's Paſt.*

DEFU'NCT. *adj.* [*defunctus*, Latin.]

1. Dead; deceaſed.

I therefore beg it not,
To pleaſe the palate of my appetite;
Nor to comply with heat, the young affects,
In me *defunct*, or ſleep upon the dead. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
In many of theſe caſes the ſearchers are able to report the opinion of the phyſician who was with the patient, as they receive the ſame from the friends of the *defunct*. *Graunt.*

DEFU'NCTION *n. ſ.* [from *defunct.*] Death.

Nor did the French poſſeſs the Salique land,
Until four hundred one and twenty years
After *defunction* of king Pharamond. *Shakeſpeare's Hen.* V.

To DEFY'. *v. a.* [*deffier*, Fr. from *de fide decedere*, or ſome like phraſe, to fall from allegiance to rebellion, contempt, or inſult.]

1. To call to combat; to challenge.

I once again
Defy thee to the trial of mortal fight. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*
Where ſeek retreat, now innocence is fled!
Safe in that guard, I durſt even hell *defy*;
Without it, tremble now, when heav'n is nigh. *Dryden.*
Agis, the Lycian, ſtepping forth with pride,
To ſingle fight the boldeſt foe *defy'd*. *Dryden's Æn.*

2. To treat with contempt; to ſlight.

I do know
As many fools that ſtand in better place,
Garniſh'd like him, that for a trickſy word
Defy the matter. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

DEFY'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A challenge; an invitation to fight.

At this the challenger, with fierce *defy*,
His trumpet ſounds; the challeng'd makes reply:
With clangour rings the field, reſounds the vaulted ſky. *Dryd.*

DEFY'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *defy.*] A challenger; one that invites to fight.

God may, ſome time or other, think it the concern of his juſtice, and providence too, to revenge the affronts put upon them by ſuch impudent *defyers* of both, as neither believe a God, nor ought to be believed by man. *South's Sermons.*

DEGE'NERACY. *n. ſ.* [from *degeneratio*, Latin.]

1. A departing from the virtue of our anceſtors.
2. A forſaking of that which is good.

'Tis true, we have contracted a great deal of weakneſs and impotency by our wilful *degeneracy* from goodneſs; but that grace, which the goſpel offers to us for our aſſiſtance, is ſufficient for us. *Tillotſon, Serm.* 6.

The ruin of a ſtate is generally preceded by an univerſal *degeneracy* of manners, and contempt of religion, which is entirely our caſe at preſent. *Swift.*

3. Meanneſs.

There is a kind of ſluggiſh reſignation, as well as poorneſs and *degeneracy* of ſpirit, in a ſtate of ſlavery. *Addiſon.*

To DEGENERATE. *v. n.* [*degenerare*, Lat. *degenerer*, Fr. *degenerar*, Spaniſh.]

1. To fall from the virtue of anceſtors.
2. To fall from a more noble to a baſe ſtate.

When wit tranſgreſſeth decency, it *degenerates* into inſolence and impiety. *Tillotſon, Sermon* 2.

3. To fall from its kind; to grow wild or baſe.

Moſt of thoſe fruits that uſe to be graſted, if they be ſet of kernels or ſtones, *degenerate*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*, N°. 519.

DEGE'NERATE. *adv.* [from the verb.]

1. Unlike his anceſtors; fallen from the virtue and merit of his anceſtors.

Thou art like enough
To fight againſt me under Piercy's pay;
To dog his heels, and curt'ſy at his frowns,
To ſhow how much thou art *degenerate*. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.
Yet thou haſt greater cauſe to be
Aſham'd of them, than they of thee;
Degenerate from their ancient brood,
Since firſt the court allow'd them food. *Swift.*

2. Unworthy; baſe.

So all ſhall turn *degen'rate*, all depray'd;
Juſtice and temperance, truth, and faith forgot!
One man except. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* xi. *l.* 806.
When a man ſo far becomes *degenerate* as to quit the principles of human nature, and to be a noxious creature, there is commonly an injury done ſome perſon or other. *Locke.*

DEGE'NERATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *degenerate.*] Degeneracy; a being grown wild; out of kind. *Dict.*

DEGENERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *degenerate.*]

1. A deviation from the virtue of one's anceſtors.
2. A falling from a more excellent ſtate to one of leſs worth.
3. The thing changed from its primitive ſtate.

In plants, wherein there is no diſtinction of ſexes, theſe tranſplantations are yet more obvious than they; as that of barley into oats, of wheat into darnell; and thoſe grains which generally ariſe among corn, as cockle, aracus, ægilops, and other *degenerations*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours, b.* iii. *c.* 17.

DEGE'NEROUS. *adj.* [from *degener*, Latin.]

1. Degenerated; fallen from the virtue and merit of his anceſtors.
2. Vile; baſe; infamous; unworthy.

Let not the tumultuary violence of ſome mens immoderate demands ever betray me to that *degenerous* and unmanly ſlavery, which ſhould make me ſtrengthen them by my conſent. *King Charles.*

Shame, inſtead of piety, reſtrains them from many baſe and *degenerous* practices. *South's Sermons.*

Degenerous paſſion, and for man too baſe,
It ſeats its empire in the female race;
There rages, and, to make his blow ſecure,
Puts flatt'ry on, until the aim be ſure. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

DEGE'NEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *degenerous.*] In a degenerate manner; baſely; meanly.

How wounding a ſpectacle is it to ſee our greateſt heroes, like Hercules at the diſtaff, thus *degenerouſly* employed? *Decay of Piety.*

DEGLUTI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deglutition*, Fr. from *deglutio*, Lat.] The act or power of ſwallowing.

When the *deglutition* is totally aboliſhed, the patient may be nouriſhed by clyſters. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

DEGRADA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*degradation*, French.]

1. A deprivation of an office or dignity.

The word *degradation* is commonly uſed to denote a deprivation and removing of a man from his degree. *Ayliffe's Par.*

2. Degeneracy; baſeneſs.

So deplorable is the *degradation* of our nature, that whereas before we bore the image of God, we now retain only the image of men. *South's Sermons.*

3. [In painting.] A term made uſe of to expreſs the leſſening and rendering confuſed the appearance of diſtant objects in a landſkip, ſo as they may appear there as they would do to an eye placed at that diſtance from them. *Dict.*

To DEGRA'DE. *v. a.* [*degrader*, French.]

1. To put one from his degree; to deprive him of his office, dignity, or title.

He ſhould
Be quite *degraded*, like a hedgeborn ſwain,
That doth preſume to boaſt of gentle blood. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

2. To leſſen; to diminiſh the value of.

Nor ſhalt thou, by deſcending to aſſume
Man's nature, leſſen or *degrade* thine own. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*
All higher knowledge in her preſence falls
Degraded. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt, b.* viii. *l.* 551.

DEGRAVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *degravate*, of *degravo*, Lat.] The act of making heavy. *Dict.*

DEGRE'E. *n. ſ.* [*degré*, French, from *gradus*, Latin.]

1. Quality; rank; ſtation; place of dignity.

Surely men of low *degree* are vanity, and men of high *degree* are a lie: to be laid in the balance, they are altogether lighter than vanity. *Pſ.* lxii. 9.

It was my fortune, common to that age,
To love a lady fair, of great *degree*,
The which was born of noble parentage,
And ſet in higheſt ſeat of dignity. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii. *cant.* 4.

I embrace willingly the ancient received courſe and conveniency of that diſcipline, which teacheth inferior *degrees* and orders in the church of God. *Hooker's Dedication.*

Well

Well then, Coleville is your name; a knight is your *degree*, and your place the dale. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV. *p.* ii.

Degree being vizarded,
Th' unworthieſt ſhews as fairly in the maſk. *Shakeſpeare.*
This noble youth to madneſs lov'd a dame
Of high *degree*, Honoria was her name. *Dryden.*
Farmers in *degree*,
He a good huſband, a good houſewife ſhe. *Dryden.*
But is no rank, no ſtation, no *degree*,
From this contagious taint of ſorrow free? *Prior.*

2. The ſtate and condition in which a thing is.

The book of wiſdom noteth *degrees* of idolatry, making that of worſhipping petty and vile idols more groſs than ſimply the worſhipping of the creature. *Bacon's Holy War.*

3. A ſtep or preparation to any thing.

Her firſt *degree* was by ſetting forth her beauties, truly in nature not to be miſliked, but as much advanced to the eye as abaſed to the judgment by art. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Which ſight the knowledge of myſelf might bring,
Which to true wiſdom is the firſt *degree*. *Davies.*

4. Order of lineage; deſcent of family.

King Latinus, in the third *degree*,
Had Saturn author of his family. *Dryden's Æn. b.* vii. *l.* 72.

5. The orders or claſſes of the angels.

The ſeveral *degrees* of angels may probably have larger views, and be endowed with capacities able to ſet before them, as in one picture, all their paſt knowledge at once. *Locke.*

6. Meaſure; proportion.

If you come to ſeparate them, and that all the parts are equally heard as loud as one another, they will ſtun you to that *degree*, that you would fancy your ears were torn in pieces. *Dryden's Dufreſnoy.*

Poeſy
Admits of no *degrees*; but muſt be ſtill
Sublimely good, or deſpicably ill. *Roſcommon.*

7. [In geometry.] The three hundred and ſixtieth part of the circumference of a circle. The ſpace of one degree in the heavens is accounted to anſwer to ſixty miles.

In minds and manners, twins oppos'd we ſee;
In the ſame ſign, almoſt the ſame *degree*. *Dryden's Perſ. Sat.*
To you who live in chill *degree*,
As map informs, of fifty-three. *Dryden's Epiſtles.*

8. [In arithmetick.] A *degree* conſiſts of three figures, viz. of three places comprehending units, tens and hundreds; ſo three hundred and ſixty-five is a *degree*. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

9. The diviſion of the lines upon ſeveral ſorts of mathematical inſtruments.

10. [In muſick.] The intervals of ſounds, which are uſually marked by little lines. *Dict.*

11. [In phyſick and chymiſtry.] The vehemence or ſlackneſs of the hot or cold quality of a plant, mineral, or other mixt body.

The ſecond, third, and fourth *degrees* of heat are more eaſily introduced than the firſt: every one is both a preparative and a ſtep to the next. *South's Sermons.*

By DEGRE'ES. *adv.* Gradually; by little and little.

Their bodies are exerciſed in all abilities both of doing and ſuffering, and their minds acquainted by *degrees* with danger. *Sidney, b.* ii.

Doth not this ethereal medium, in paſſing out of water, glaſs, cryſtal, and other compact and denſe bodies, into empty ſpaces, grow denſer and denſer by *degrees*? *Newton's Opt.*

Exulting in triumph, now ſwell the bold notes;
In broken air, trembling, the wild muſick floats;
'Till by *degrees* remote and ſmall,
The ſtrains decay,
And melt away,
In a dying, dying fall. *Pope's Cecilia.*

A perſon who is addicted to play or gaming, though he took but little delight in it at firſt, by *degrees* contracts a ſtrong inclination towards it. *Spectator*, N°. 447.

DEGUSTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deguſtatio*, Latin.] A taſting. *Dict.*

To DEHO'RT. *v. a.* [*dehortor*, Latin.] To diſſuade; to adviſe to the contrary.

One of the greateſt ſticklers for this fond opinion, ſeverely *dehorted* all his followers from proſtituting mathematical principles unto common apprehenſion or practice. *Wilkins.*

The author of this epiſtle, and the reſt of the apoſtles, do every where vehemently and earneſtly *dehort* us from unbelief: did they never read theſe *dehortations*? *Ward on Infidelity.*

DEHORTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *dehortor*, Latin.] Diſſuaſion; a counſelling to the contrary.

The author of this epiſtle, and the reſt of the apoſtles, do every where vehemently and earneſtly dehort from unbelief, did they never read theſe *dehortations*. *Ward on Infidelity.*

DEHO'RTATORY. *adj.* [from *dehortor*, Latin.] Belonging to diſſuaſion.

DEHO'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *dehort.*] A diſſuader; an adviſer to the contrary.

DEI'CIDE. *n. ſ.* [from *deus* and *cædo*, Latin.] The murder of God; the act of killing God. It is only uſed in ſpeaking of the death of our bleſſed Saviour.

Explain how perfection ſuffer'd pain,

Almighty languiſh'd, and Eternal dy'd;
How by her patient victor death was ſlain,
And earth profan'd, yet bleſs'd with *deicide*! *Prior.*

To DEJE'CT. *v. a.* [*dejicio*, Latin.]

1. To caſt down; to afflict; to grieve; to depreſs; to ſink; to diſcourage, to cruſh.

Well, I am your theme; you have the ſtart of me; I am *dejected*; ignorance itſelf is a plummet o'er me; uſe me as you will. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The loweſt, moſt *dejected* thing of fortune,
Stands ſtill in eſperance; lives not in fear! *Shakeſ. K. Lear.*
Nor think to die, *dejects* my lofty mind;
All that I dread is leaving you behind! *Pope's R. of the Lock.*

2. To change the form with grief; to make to look ſad.

Eneas here beheld, of form divine,
A godlike youth in glitt'ring armour ſhine,
With great Marcellus keeping equal pace;
But gloomy were his eyes, *dejected* was his face. *Dryd. Æn.*

DEJE'CT. *adj.* [*dejectus*, Latin.] Caſt down; afflicted; low-ſpirited.

I am of ladies moſt *deject* and wretched,
That ſuck'd the honey of his muſick vows. *Shakeſ. Hamlet.*

DEJE'CTEDLY. *adv.* [from *deject.*] In a dejected manner; afflictedly.

No man in that paſſion doth look ſtrongly, but *dejectedly*; and that repulſion from the eyes, diverteth the ſpirits, and gives heat more to the ears, and the parts by them. *Bacon's N. Hiſt.*

DEJE'CTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *dejected.*] A being caſt down; a lowneſs of ſpirits. *Dict.*

DEJE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*dejection*, Fr. from *dejectio*, Lat.]

1. A lowneſs of ſpirits; melancholy.

What beſides
Of ſorrow, and *dejection*, and deſpair,
Our frailty can ſuſtain, thy tidings bring,
Departure from this happy place. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Deſerted and aſtoniſhed, he ſinks into utter *dejection*; and even hope itſelf is ſwallowed up in deſpair. *Rogers's Sermons.*

2. Weakneſs; inability.

The effects of ſuch an alkaleſcent ſtate, in any great degree, are thirſt and a *dejection* of appetite, which putrid things occaſion more than any other. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

3. [In medicine.] A going to ſtool.

The liver ſhould continually ſeparate the choler from the blood, and empty it into the inteſtines, where there is good uſe for it, not only to provoke *dejection*, but alſo to attenuate the chyle. *Ray on the Creation.*

DEJE'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *deject.*] The excrements.

A diſeaſe oppoſite to this ſpiſſitude is too great fluidity, the ſymptoms of which are exceſs of animal ſecretions; as of perſpiration, ſweat, urine, liquid *dejectures*, leanneſs, weakneſs, and thirſt. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

DEJERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *dejero*, Lat.] A taking of a ſolemn oath. *Dict.*

DEIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*deification*, French.] The act of deifying, or making a god.

DE'IFORM. *adj.* [from *deus* and *forma*, Latin.] Of a godlike form.

To DE'IFY. *v. a.* [*deifier*, Fr. of *deus* and *fio*, Latin.]

1. To make a god of; to adore as god; to tranſfer into the number of the divinities.

Daphnis, the fields delight, the ſhepherds love,
Renown'd on earth, and *deify'd* above. *Dryden.*

Even the ſeals which we have of Julius Cæſar, which we know to be antique, have the ſtar of Venus over them, though they were all graven after his death, as a note that he was *deified*. *Dryden's Virg. Æn. Dedicat.*

Perſuade the covetous man not to *deify* his money, and the proud man not to adore himſelf. *South's Sermons.*

Half of thee
Is *deify'd* before thy death. *Prior.*

2. To praiſe exceſſively; to extol one as if he were a god.

He did again ſo extol and *deify* the pope, as made all that he had ſaid in praiſe of his maſter and miſtreſs ſeem temperate and paſſable. *Bacon's Henry* VIII.

To DEIGN. *v. n.* [from *daigner*, Fr. of *dignor*, Latin.] To vouchſafe; to think worthy.

Deign to deſcend now lower, and relate
What may no leſs perhaps avail us known. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*
Oh *deign* to viſit our forſaken ſeats,
The moſſy fountains, and the green retreats *Pope's Summer.*

To DEIGN. *v. a.* To grant; to permit; to allow.

Now Sweno, Norway's king, craves compoſition;
Nor would we *deign* him burial of his men,
'Till he diſburs'd ten thouſand dollars. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

DE'IGNING. *n. ſ.* [from *deign.*] A vouchſafing; a thinking worthy.

To DEI'NTEGRATE. *v. a.* [from *de* and *integro*, Latin.] To take from the whole; to ſpoil; to diminiſh. *Dict.*

DEI'PAROUS. *adj.* [*deiparus*, Latin.] That brings forth a god; the epithet applied to the bleſſed Virgin. *Dict.*

DE'ISM. *n. ſ.* [*deiſme*, French.] The opinion of thoſe that

 only

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